

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

\* \* \*

## **Order and Report & Recommendation**

Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Pupo, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-00100-RFB-BNW

Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Laura C. Rehfeldt, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-00703-RFB-BNW

Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Deanna Molinar,  
Defendant

Case No. 2:21-cv-00704-RFB-BNW

Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Steven B. Wolfson,  
Defendant

Case No. 2:21-cv-00705-RFB-BNW

1  
2  
3 Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
4 Plaintiff,  
5 v.  
6 Mark J. Chambers,  
7 Defendant.  
8

Case No. 2:21-cv-00706-RFB-BNW

9 Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
10 Plaintiff,  
11 v.  
12 Aaron D. Ford,  
13 Defendant.  
14

Case No. 2:21-cv-00710-RFB-BNW

15 Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
16 Plaintiff,  
17 v.  
18 Rober E. Werbicky,  
19 Defendant.  
20

Case No. 2:21-cv-00716-RFB-BNW

22 Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
23 Plaintiff,  
24 v.  
25 State of Nevada,  
26 Defendant.  
27

Case No. 2:21-cv-00718-RFB-BNW

1 Mr. Clayton-M. Bernard-Ex.,  
2

3 Plaintiff,  
4

5 v.  
6

7 Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department,  
8

9 Defendant.  
10

Case No. 2:21-cv-00843-RFB-BNW

11 In June 2021, the above-captioned matters were transferred to a single district judge and  
12 the undersigned magistrate judge under LR 42-1(a). The rationale for the transfer was that it  
13 would promote judicial efficiency, avoid duplicative filings by the parties, and would not result in  
14 prejudice to the parties. *See Transfer Order.*

15 By now it is a "well-established" principle that trial courts "have the inherent power to  
16 control their dockets." *U.S. v. W.R. Grace*, 526 F.3d 499, 509 (9th Cir. 2008). Courts can  
17 exercise this power to "manage their cases and courtroom effectively." *Id.* (citing *Aloe Vera of*  
18 *Am., Inc. v. United States*, 376 F.3d 960, 964–65 (9th Cir. 2004) (per curiam)). This inherent  
19 power extends to the ability "to control the disposition of causes on its docket with economy of  
20 time and effort for itself, for counsel, and for litigants." *Alliance for Wild Rockies v. Marten*, 200  
21 F. Supp. 3d 1129, 1130 (D. Mont. 2016).

22 Here, all of the above-captioned cases involve a police incident that allegedly occurred on  
23 or around September 19, 2017, resulting in plaintiff being charged with possession of marijuana.  
24 Tellingly, plaintiff filed an identical affidavit in nearly all of the above-captioned cases setting  
25 forth the same set of allegations. Also tellingly, plaintiff has sued some of the same defendants  
26 across several cases. Accordingly, the Court believes that—in order to control the disposition of  
27 these cases with economy of time and effort for the Court, counsel, and litigants—the district  
28 judge should centralize plaintiff's efforts to litigate the claims stemming from the September 2017  
incident. Therefore, the Court will recommend that all of the above-captioned cases be  
administratively closed except for the leading case, that plaintiff be given an opportunity in the  
leading case to amend his complaint to include all of the claims he wishes to assert and

1 defendants he wishes to sue, and that the pending motions in the non-leading cases be dismissed  
 2 with leave to re-file in the leading case.

3       **I. Instructions for amendment**

4 Plaintiff is instructed that should the district judge accept the undersigned's  
 5 recommendation, then plaintiff should keep the following in mind for his amended complaint: If  
 6 plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint, the amended complaint supersedes the original  
 7 complaint and, thus, the amended complaint must be complete by itself. *See Hal Roach Studios,*  
 8 *Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co., Inc.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1989) (holding that “[t]he fact  
 9 that a party was named in the original complaint is irrelevant; an amended pleading supersedes  
 10 the original”). Plaintiff's amended complaint must contain all claims, defendants, and factual  
 11 allegations that plaintiff wishes to pursue in this lawsuit.

12 Plaintiff is further advised that he must specify which claims he is alleging against which  
 13 defendants. Although the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure adopt a flexible pleading policy,  
 14 plaintiff must give fair notice of each of the claims he is alleging against each defendant. He must  
 15 allege facts showing how each defendant is involved and the approximate dates of their  
 16 involvement. Put another way, plaintiff should tell the Court, in plain language, what each  
 17 defendant did to him and when. “[L]egal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint,  
 18 they must be supported with factual allegations.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009).

19 Further, plaintiff's amended complaint must be short and plain. The simpler and more  
 20 concise plaintiff's complaint, the easier it is for the Court to understand it. The Federal Rules also  
 21 require this. Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8, Plaintiff's amended complaint must contain  
 22 “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that [Plaintiff] is entitled to relief.” Fed. R.  
 23 Civ. P. 8(a)(2). “Each allegation must be simple, concise, and direct.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d)(1). “A  
 24 party must state its claims or defenses in numbered paragraphs, each limited as far as practicable  
 25 to a single set of circumstances.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(b). “[E]ach claim founded on a separate  
 26 transaction or occurrence . . . must be stated in a separate count.” *Id.*

27 In federal court, litigants are subject to a notice-pleading standard. *Skierkiewicz v. Sorema*  
 28 *N.A.*, 534 U.S. 506, 513 (2002). This standard “relies on liberal discovery rules and summary

judgment motions to define disputed facts and issues and to dispose of unmeritorious claims." *Id.* Thus, the notice-pleading standard merely requires plaintiff to "give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests." *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007). As such, it is permissible but "not necessary to submit evidence to prove the allegations in [a] complaint because plaintiff's factual allegations will be accepted as true" at the pleading stage. *Knapp v. Cate*, 2010 WL 3521871, at \*6 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2010).

## II. Conclusion

8 IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED that the following cases be DISMISSED and  
9 administratively closed: 2:21-cv-00703-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00704-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00705-  
10 RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00706-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00710-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00716-RFB-BNW;  
11 2:21-cv-00718-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00843-RFB-BNW.

12 IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that plaintiff be given a deadline to file an amended  
13 complaint in the leading case (2:21-cv-00100-RFB-BNW) and set forth all of the claims he wishes  
14 to pursue.

15 IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that all of the motions pending in the following cases  
16 be DENIED with leave to re-file—where appropriate—in the leading case should the district judge  
17 accept the above recommendations: 2:21-cv-00703-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00704-RFB-BNW; 2:21-  
18 cv-00705-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00706-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00710-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00716-  
19 RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00718-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00843-RFB-BNW.

IT IS ORDERED that in an effort to control its docket and manage its docket effectively, plaintiff shall not file—and the Clerk of Court shall not accept—any additional motions in the following cases until the district judge either accepts or rejects the undersigned's recommendations: 2:21-cv-00703-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00704-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00705-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00706-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00710-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00716-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00718-RFB-BNW; 2:21-cv-00843-RFB-BNW.

DATED: July 16, 2021.

Berlwekay

Brenda Weksler  
United States Magistrate Judge